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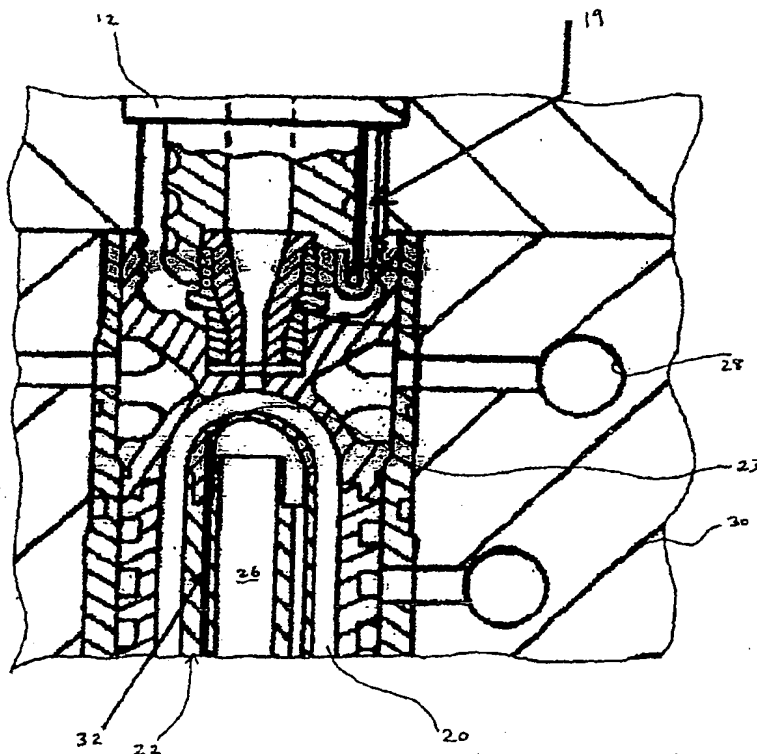
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MEASURING THE TEMPERATURE OF MOLTEN MATERIAL IN A MOLD CAVITY



(57) Abstract: An injection molding apparatus comprises a manifold having a manifold channel for receiving a melt stream of molten material under pressure and delivering the melt stream to a nozzle channel of a nozzle. A mold cavity receives the melt stream from the nozzle and the nozzle channel communicates with the mold cavity through a mold gate. A thermocouple is coupled to the mold core of the mold cavity in order to measure the temperature of the molten material in the mold cavity.

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MEASURING THE TEMPERATURE OF MOLTEN MATERIAL IN A MOLD CAVITY

Field Of The Invention

The present invention relates to an injection molding apparatus, in particular, a method and apparatus for measuring the temperature of molten material in a mold cavity.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Accurate control of temperature in an injection molding apparatus is fundamental to maintaining control of throughput rate and product quality in an injection molding process. Heaters are typically provided to heat the melt flowing through the manifold and nozzles and cooling channels are provided to cool the melt in the mold cavities. During injection, the melt must be maintained within a temperature range dictated by the melt material. Once the melt has been injected into the mold cavities, the melt is cooled at a predetermined rate to produce molded parts. The predetermined cooling rate is calculated based at least in part on the temperature of the melt as it enters the mold cavities.

In a multi-cavity injection molding apparatus, the temperature of the melt entering the mold cavities often varies from one mold cavity to the next. As such, the optimum cooling time for the plastic in each mold cavity may be slightly different. For injection molding applications in which semicrystalline resins are used, this temperature variation often results in the production of molded articles that are of insufficient quality.

A common application of semicrystalline resins is in the production of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) preforms. In order to produce high quality preforms, the semicrystalline resin must be cooled in the mold cavity for a sufficient period of time to allow the preform to solidify before being ejected, while avoiding the formation of crystalline portions. Crystalline portions typically form in the bottom portion of the preform adjacent the mold gate.

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The crystalline portions cause the preform to become brittle so that it may crack when it is blow molded.

There have been many attempts to optimize the cooling of PET preforms in order to produce high quality molded products efficiently. For example, U.S. Patent No. 6,171,541 entitled "Preform Post-Mold Cooling Method and Apparatus" issued to Husky Injection Molding Systems Ltd. on January 9, 2001, discloses a rapid injection molding process where the molded articles are ejected from the mold before the cooling step is complete.

U.S. Patent No. 6,276,922 entitled "Core Fluid Velocity Inducer" issued to Husky Injection Molding Systems Ltd. on August 21, 2001, discloses an inducer located at the outlet of a cooling supply tube for improving the circulation of the cooling supply throughout the core.

U.S. Patent No. 6,176,700 entitled "Injection Molding Cooled Cavity Insert" issued to Jobst Gellert on January 23, 2001, discloses an injection molding apparatus having a cavity insert with a cooling fluid flow channel extending between integral inner and outer portions thereof. The cavity insert attempts to improve the cooling process for molded articles. The nozzle includes a thermocouple that measures the temperature of the molten material as it leaves the nozzle.

Despite all of the attempts to improve the cooling process for molded articles, the method of measuring the temperature of the molten material in the mold cavity has not improved. It is desirable to obtain additional temperature measurements at the outlet of the nozzle because large temperature variations may occur in this area. It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus for measuring the temperature of the molten material in the mold cavity.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided an injection molding apparatus comprising:

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a manifold having a manifold channel for receiving a melt stream of molten material under pressure and delivering the melt stream to a nozzle channel of a nozzle;

a mold cavity for receiving the melt stream from the nozzle, the nozzle channel communicating with the mold cavity through a mold gate; and

a thermocouple coupled to the mold core of the mold cavity for measuring the temperature of the molten material in the mold cavity.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of molding a part comprising:

delivering a melt stream of molten material from a manifold channel of a manifold under pressure, through a nozzle channel of a nozzle, through a mold gate to a mold cavity, the melt stream being heated by a nozzle heater coupled to the nozzle;

measuring a temperature of the molten material in the mold cavity using a first thermocouple; and

measuring the temperature of the molten material in the nozzle using a second thermocouple.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of molding a part comprising:

delivering a melt stream of molten material from a manifold channel of a manifold under pressure, through a nozzle channel of a nozzle, through a mold gate to a mold cavity, the melt stream being heated by a nozzle heater coupled to the nozzle;

measuring a temperature of the molten material in the mold cavity using a thermocouple;

providing the temperature of the molten material in the mold cavity to a controller;

comparing the temperature of the molten material in the mold cavity with a predetermined target temperature stored by the controller; and

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adjusting an output of the nozzle heater to align the temperature of the molten material entering the mold cavity with the predetermined target temperature.

According to yet another aspect of the present invention there is provided an injection molding apparatus comprising:

a manifold having a manifold channel for receiving a melt stream of molten material under pressure and delivering the melt stream to a nozzle channel of a nozzle, the nozzle having a heater for heating the melt stream;

a mold cavity for receiving the melt stream from the nozzle, the nozzle channel communicating with the mold cavity through a mold gate;

a thermocouple coupled to the mold core of the mold cavity for measuring the temperature of the molten material in the mold cavity; and

a controller in communication with the thermocouple and the heater, the controller for receiving a temperature output from the thermocouple and comparing the temperature output to a predetermined target temperature in order to adjust a heater output of the heater.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a portion of a multi-cavity injection molding apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is an enlarged view of a portion of the injection molding apparatus of Figure 1 according another embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 3 is a schematic sectional view of an injection molding apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 4 is a sectional view of a portion of a multi-cavity injection molding apparatus according to still another embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a co-injection molding apparatus according to the present invention; and

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Figure 6 is a schematic sectional view of an injection molding apparatus having gates equipped with valves for adjusting the gate size.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

5 Referring now to Figure 1, a portion of a multi-cavity injection molding apparatus for molding bottle preforms is shown and is generally identified by reference numeral 10. This injection molding apparatus is similar to that disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,176,700 to Gellert, issued on
10 January 23, 2001, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. As shown, the injection molding apparatus 10 includes a manifold 14 having a manifold melt channel 16 through which molten material flows. A nozzle channel 18, of a nozzle 12 receives the molten material from the manifold 14 and directs the flow of the molten material through a mold gate 21 into a mold
15 cavity 20 allowing the molded bottle preforms (not shown) to be formed. A nozzle thermocouple 19 is provided in the nozzle 12 to measure the temperature of the molten material as it is injected into the mold cavity 20.

The mold cavity 20 is provided in a cavity plate 30 and is delimited by a first mold cavity surface 34 of a mold core 22 and a second mold cavity
20 surface 24 defined by a mold plate assembly 35. The first mold cavity surface 34 of the mold core 22 contacts an inner surface of the bottle preform and the second mold cavity surface 24 contacts an outer surface of the bottle preform. A central fluid cooling duct 26 extends through the mold core 22. Coolant flows through the central fluid cooling duct 26 to cool the molded bottle
25 preform. The second mold cavity surface 24 of the mold cavity 20 is cooled via cooling lines 28, which extend through the cavity plate 30. Suitable coolants include water, oil or gas. The central fluid cooling duct 26 of the mold core 22 and the cooling lines 28 of the cavity plate 30 typically do not share the same coolant.

30 The injection molding apparatus 10 further includes a thermocouple 32, which extends through the mold core 22, along a portion of the length thereof. A hole is drilled in the mold core 22 for receiving the thermocouple

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32. The thermocouple 32 measures the temperature of the molten material in the mold cavity 20.

In operation, the melt stream flows under pressure through the manifold channel 16 into the nozzle channels 18 of a plurality of nozzles 12 of the injection molding apparatus 10. The melt stream is then injected into the mold cavities 20. Upon completion of injection, each mold cavity 20 is cooled by the coolant, which flows through the respective central fluid cooling ducts 26. Once a predetermined cooling time has elapsed the molded preforms are ejected from the mold cavities 20.

The cooling rate of the molded preforms is dependent on the temperature of the coolant flowing through the central fluid cooling duct 26 and the temperature of the coolant flowing through the cooling lines 28 of the cavity plate 30. Because injection molding apparatus' having many mold cavities 20 typically circulate the same coolant through the central fluid cooling ducts 26 of each of the mold cavities 20, it is possible that the coolant may not be at the exact same temperature as it passes through each individual mold cavity 20. As such, the cooling rate of each mold cavity 20 will be different.

By obtaining two independent temperature measurements of the molten material near the mold gate 21 ie. in the mold cavity 20 and in the nozzle 12, the accuracy and reliability of the measurements is increased. Further, the thermocouple 32 on the mold core 22 allows the cause of crystallization in a preform to be more easily determined. It will be appreciated that temperatures may be measured by thermocouple 32 and nozzle thermocouple 19 sequentially or simultaneously.

Turning now to Figure 2, an alternative arrangement is shown. In this arrangement, the thermocouple 32 is located closer to the tip 23 of the mold core 22. In the arrangement of Figure 3, a pair of thermocouples 32a and 32b are provided in the mold core 22. Specifically, the thermocouple 32a is located on the surface of the mold core 22 and the thermocouple 32b is located in the central fluid cooling duct 26.

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In the injection molding apparatus of Figures 1, 2 and 3, the combination of the thermocouple 32, or thermocouples 32a and 32b, and the nozzle thermocouple 19 has the further advantage of providing a fail safe arrangement. If the nozzle thermocouple 19 fails for any reason, the temperature of the mold cavity 20 can still be determined using the thermocouple 32, 32a or 32b.

A different type of cooling core is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,077,067 to Gellert, issued on June 20, 2000, the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference. It will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art that at least one thermocouple can be coupled to the cooling core of the Gellert patent in a similar manner as has been described in relation to Figures 1, 2 and 3.

Referring to Figure 4, a multi-cavity injection molding apparatus 100 for molding PET preforms, which is similar to the injection molding apparatus of Figure 1, will now be described. The injection molding apparatus 100 includes a manifold 114 having a manifold melt channel 116 that extends therethrough. The manifold melt channel 116 is in communication with a machine nozzle (not shown) to receive a melt stream therefrom. Hot runner nozzles 112 include nozzle channels 118 for receiving a melt stream of molten material from the manifold melt channel 116. Nozzle heaters 150 are coupled to the nozzles 112 to heat the melt stream passing through each nozzle channel 118. The nozzle heaters 150 include heater controls 152, which are used to adjust the heater output. Mold cavities 120 are located adjacent a tip of each nozzle 112 and are in communication with the nozzle channels 118 to receive the flow of the molten material through respective mold gates 121 and 123.

The mold gate 121 is thermal gated and the mold gate 123 is valve gated. A valve pin 130 extends through the nozzle channel 118 to open and close the valve gate 123. This type of gating arrangement allows for the volume of melt flowing through the mold gate 123 to be adjusted. Valve pin gating systems are well known in the art and thus will not be described further herein.

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Nozzle thermocouples 119 are coupled to the nozzles 112 to measure the temperature of the molten material as it is injected into the mold cavities 120.

Each mold cavity 120 is delimited by a first mold cavity surface 134 of a mold core 122 and a second mold cavity surface 124 of a mold plate 125. The first mold cavity surface 134 of the mold core 122 contacts an inner surface of the bottle preform and the second mold cavity surface 124 contacts an outer surface of the bottle preform. A central fluid cooling duct 126 extends through the mold core 122 to allow for cooling of the molded preform. A thermocouple 132 is provided in the mold core 122 of each mold cavity 120 to measure the temperature of the melt stream in the mold cavity 120. As shown, the thermocouple 132 is located at the tip of the mold core 134, however, it will be appreciated that the thermocouple 132 may be located at any other suitable point on the mold core 122.

A controller 140 is in communication with nozzle thermocouples 119 and mold cavity thermocouples 132 to receive temperature information therefrom. The controller 140 is also in communication with the heater controls 152 of the nozzle heaters 150 to allow the controller 140 to adjust the output of the nozzle heaters 150. The controller 140 is programmed to include at least predetermined target temperature data for melt in the mold cavity 120. The controller 140 includes a logic processor capable of comparing actual temperature measurements supplied by the thermocouples 132 to a predetermined target mold cavity temperature and calculating an input setting for the heater control 152 of each nozzle 118.

In operation, the melt stream flows under pressure through the manifold channel 116 into the nozzle channels 118 of a plurality of nozzles 112 of the injection molding apparatus 100. The melt stream is then injected into the mold cavities 120. As the injection process begins, temperature measurements are sent to the controller 140 from the nozzle thermocouple 119 and the mold cavity thermocouple 132. The controller 140 then compares the temperature of the mold cavity 120 with the target temperature. If the temperature of the

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mold cavity 120 is less than the target temperature, the controller 140 sends a signal to the heater control 152 to increase the heater output by a specified amount. Similarly, if the temperature of the mold cavity 120 is greater than the target temperature, the controller 140 sends a signal to the heater control 152 to decrease the heater output by a specified amount. The heater thermocouple 119 serves as a check to ensure that the nozzle heaters 150 are operating properly. The controller allows the temperature of the melt entering each mold cavity 120 to be independently adjusted in order ensure that the temperature of the melt is consistent for each mold cavity 120 in the injection molding apparatus 100.

Following injection, each mold cavity 120 is cooled by the coolant, which flows through the respective central fluid cooling ducts 126. Once a predetermined cooling time has elapsed the molded preforms are ejected from the mold cavities 120.

In the case of the mold gate 123 having a valve pin 130, the controller 140 may also control the stroke of the valve pin. This would allow the volume of melt entering the mold cavity to be adjusted in response to temperature information provided by the thermocouples 119, 132.

Turning now to Figure 5, a co-injection molding apparatus 50 is generally shown. This co-injection molding apparatus is similar to that disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,609,516 to Krishnakumar et al., issued on September, 2, 1986, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. The co-injection molding apparatus 50 includes a mold cavity 52 delimited by a first mold cavity surface 55 of a mold core 56 and a second mold cavity surface 54 of a mold plate assembly 57. A thermocouple 62 is located on the mold core 56 to measure the temperature within the mold cavity 52. A second thermocouple (not shown) is installed downstream of the first thermocouple 62.

In the co-injection process, a first molten material is forced from a nozzle 58, through a mold gate 64, into the mold cavity 52, and then an interior molten barrier layer is forced into the first material via a second

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material dispenser 60. The finished product is a molded article having a barrier layer that is surrounded by a first material layer. During the co-injection process, the first molten material layer cools in the mold cavity 52 and becomes an insulator for the molten barrier layer. In order to ensure a high quality molded product, it is critical to measure the temperature of each molten material at the entrance to the mold cavity 52. The thermocouples located on the mold core 56 provide important information to an operator so that temperature can be optimized to produce high quality molded products.

The thermocouples 62 may alternatively be installed in a manner similar to thermocouples 32a and 32b, shown in Figure 3.

Turning to Figure 6, a schematic depiction of an injection molding apparatus 80 having gates 82 equipped with axially movable valves 84 for adjusting the gate size is shown. The valves 84 are controlled by drivers 86. The injection molding apparatus 80 of Figure 5 has a large mold cavity 88. This molding apparatus is similar to that disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,556,582 to Kazmer, issued on September 17, 1996, the contents of which are also incorporated herein by reference.

In a large mold cavity, such as mold cavity 88 of Figure 6, it is important that the molten material remains at a predetermined temperature while the mold cavity is filled. If the molten material begins to cool before the mold cavity fills up, the quality of the resulting molded product is compromised. Typically, thermocouples (not shown) are located at each gate 82 so that the temperature of the molten material is measured as it flows into the mold cavity 88. Second thermocouples 90 are provided at a predetermined distance from each gate 82 in order to provide additional temperature measurements of the molten material in the mold cavity 88. The additional thermocouples 90 provide information so that the temperature variation of the molded article in the mold cavity 88 can be monitored.

The co-injection molding apparatus 50 of Figure 5 and the injection molding apparatus 80 of Figure 6 may also include a controller 40. The controller 40 would operate as has been described in relation to the injection

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molding apparatus 100 of Figure 4 to allow for the temperature of the melt stream entering the mold cavity to be adjusted in response to temperature information provided by the thermocouple in the mold cavity.

5 It will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art that the thermocouples discussed in this application may be any type of thermocouple that is suitable for use in an injection molding apparatus. Alternatively, in addition, wire-wound resistance temperature detectors, thermistors and solid state sensors may be used. In a preferred embodiment, the thermocouples 119 and 132 are replaced with thin-film resistance temperature detectors
10 manufactured by Minco Products Inc.

Although preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described, those of skill in the art will appreciate that variations and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof as defined by the appended claims. All patents and publications
15 discussed herein are incorporated in their entirety by reference thereto.

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WHAT WE CLAIM IS:

1. An injection molding apparatus comprising:

5 a manifold having a manifold channel for receiving a melt stream of molten material under pressure and delivering the melt stream to a nozzle channel of a nozzle;

a mold cavity for receiving the melt stream from said nozzle, said nozzle channel communicating with said mold cavity through a mold gate; and

10 a thermocouple coupled to said mold core of said mold cavity for measuring a temperature of the molten material in said mold cavity.

2. An injection molding apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein said thermocouple is embedded in said mold core.

15 3. An injection molding apparatus as claimed in claim 1 further comprising a cooling duct extending through said mold core for receiving coolant, wherein said thermocouple is located inside said cooling duct.

20 4. An injection molding apparatus as claimed in claim 1 further comprising a second thermocouple coupled to said nozzle.

5. A method of molding a part comprising:

25 delivering a melt stream of molten material from a manifold channel of a manifold under pressure, through a nozzle channel of a nozzle, through a mold gate to a mold cavity, the melt stream being heated by a nozzle heater coupled to said nozzle;

measuring a temperature of the molten material in said mold cavity using a first thermocouple; and

30 measuring the temperature of the molten material in said nozzle using a second thermocouple.

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6. A method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the temperatures are measured by said first thermocouple and said second thermocouple simultaneously.

5 7. A method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the temperatures are measured by said first thermocouple and said second thermocouple sequentially.

8. A method of molding a part comprising:

10 delivering a melt stream of molten material from a manifold channel of a manifold under pressure, through a nozzle channel of a nozzle, through a mold gate to a mold cavity, the melt stream being heated by a nozzle heater coupled to said nozzle;

15 measuring a temperature of the molten material in said mold cavity using a thermocouple;

providing said temperature of said molten material in said mold cavity to a controller;

comparing said temperature of said molten material in said mold cavity with a predetermined target temperature stored by said controller; and

20 adjusting an output of said nozzle heater to align said temperature of the molten material entering said mold cavity with said predetermined target temperature.

25 9. A method as claimed in claim 8, wherein said thermocouple is located inside a cooling duct extending through a mold core of said mold cavity.

10. An injection molding apparatus comprising:

30 a manifold having a manifold channel for receiving a melt stream of molten material under pressure and delivering the melt stream to a nozzle channel of a nozzle, said nozzle having a heater for heating said melt stream;

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a mold cavity for receiving said melt stream from said nozzle, said nozzle channel communicating with said mold cavity through a mold gate;

a thermocouple coupled to a mold core of said mold cavity for measuring the temperature of the molten material in said mold cavity; and

5 a controller in communication with said thermocouple and said heater, said controller for receiving a temperature output from said thermocouple and comparing said temperature output to a predetermined target temperature in order to adjust a heater output of said heater.

10 11. An injection molding apparatus as claimed in claim 10, wherein said controller is in communication with a plurality of thermocouples of a plurality of mold cavities and a plurality of heaters of a plurality of nozzles.

15 12. An injection molding apparatus as claimed in claim 11, wherein said controller adjusts said heaters of each of said plurality of nozzles based on temperatures provided by corresponding thermocouples of each of said plurality of mold cavities independently.

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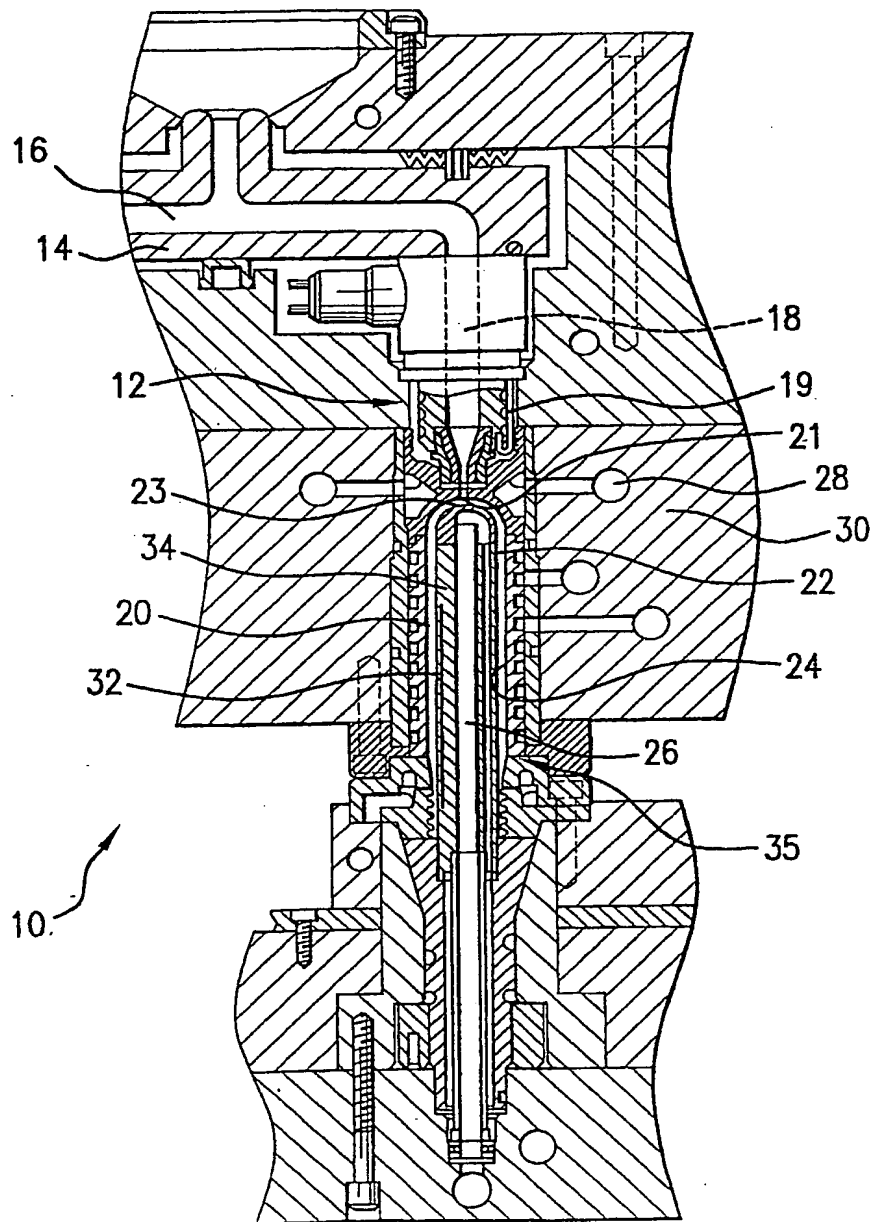


FIG. 1

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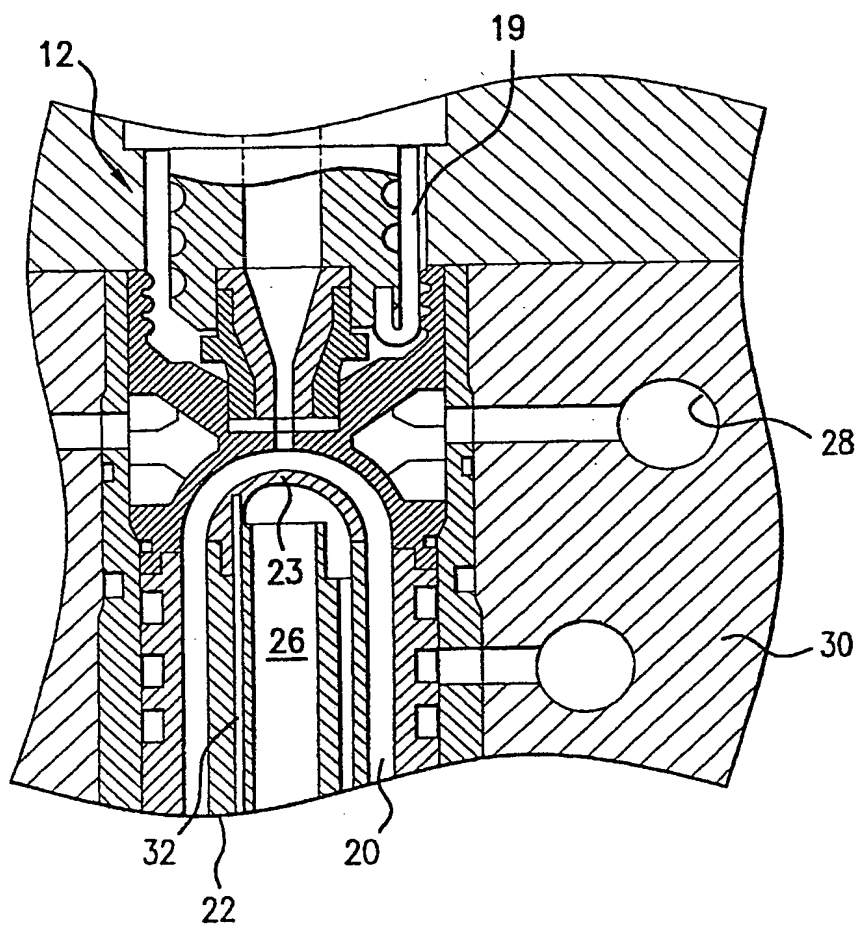
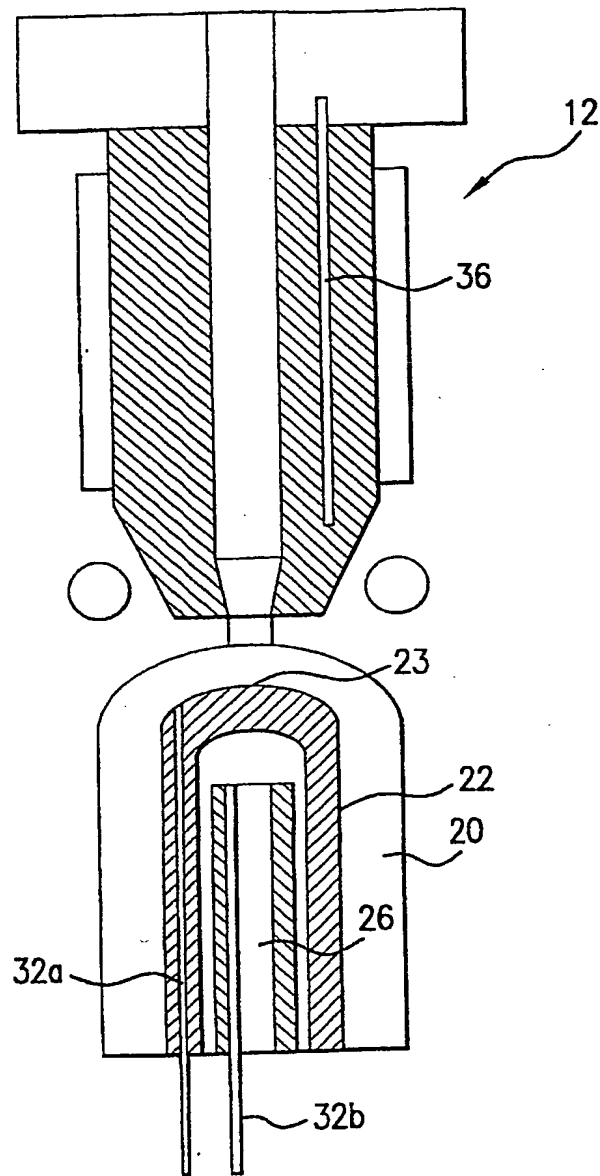


FIG.2



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

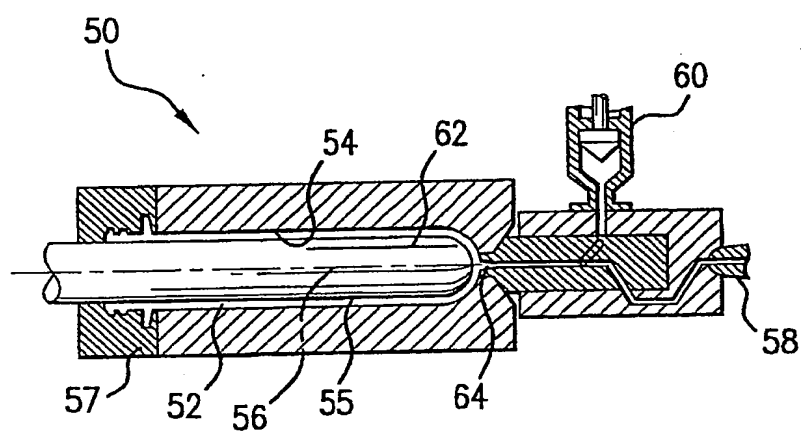


FIG.5

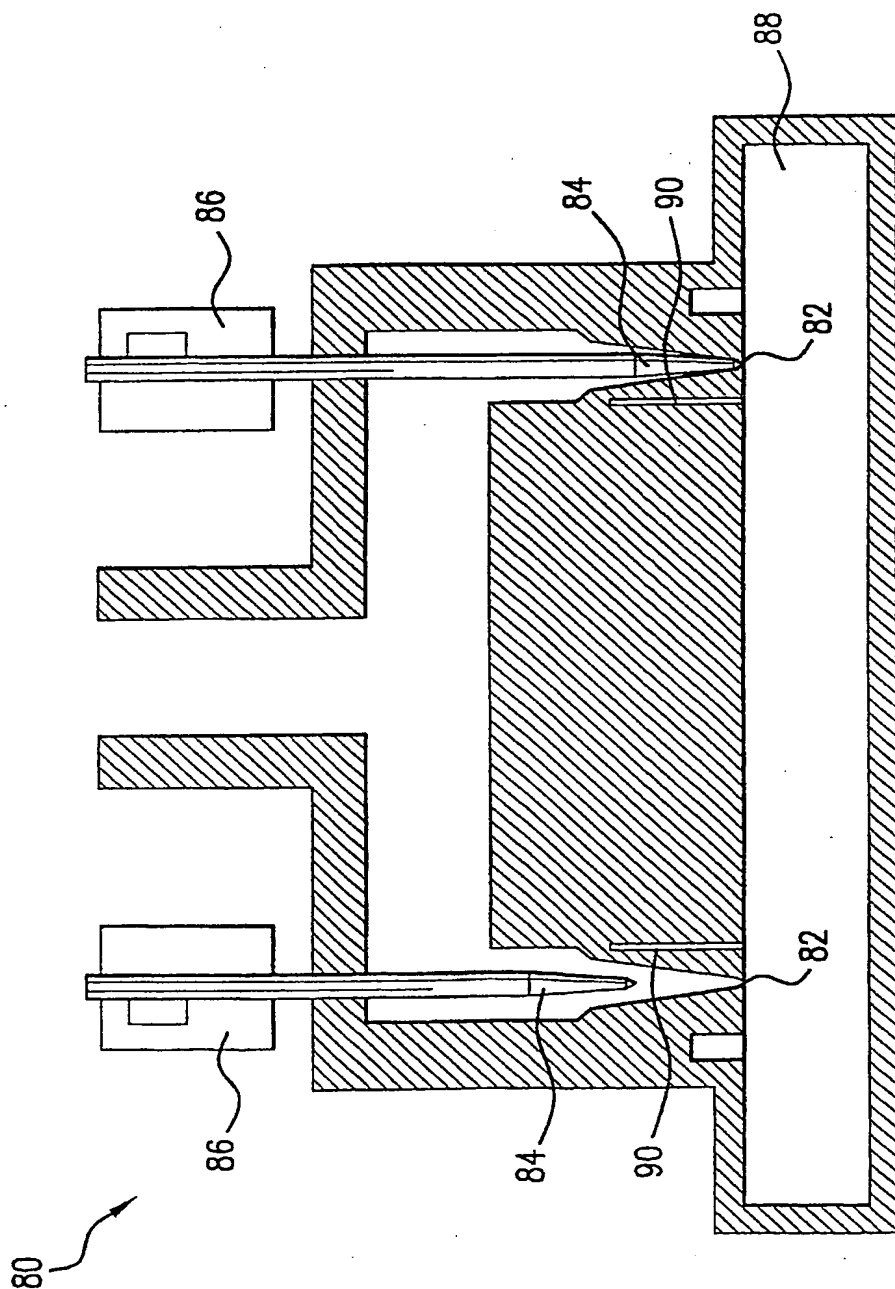


FIG. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US 03/00539

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 B29C45/73

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 B29C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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15/04/2003

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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